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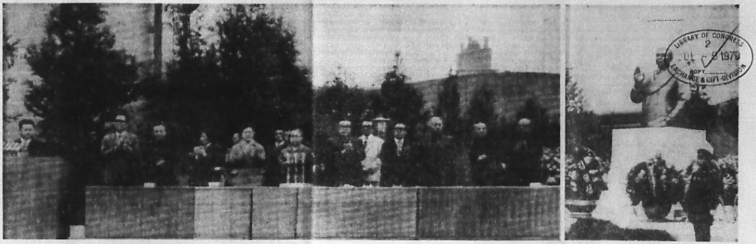
Deng Yingchao Flies to DPRK, Zhou Enlai's Bronze Statue, Monument Unveiled



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A grand ceremony of unveiling a bronze statue of ex-Premier Zhou Enlai and a monument to him was held on May 31 in Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, the DPRK. Platform of the ceremony (left) and statue of ex-Premier Zhou Enlai (right) (KCNA Radiophoto)

Deng Yingchao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, visited Pyongyang from May 26 to June 1 for an official goodwill visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, according to a KCNA report.

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao was accompanied by Han Nianlong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other members of the suite.

During their stay in the DPRK, the Chinese guest visited Mangyongdae, birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, and others. Various kinds of functions were held in order to welcome the guest.

Banquet

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao and her suite arrived at 11:30 a.m. May 26 at Pyongyang Airport.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife cordially met Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao at the airport.

A crowd of 5,000 people turned out to the airport with the flags of Korea and China, bouquets and balloons in their hands.

The guests were met at the airport by Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Man Gum, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairmen of Commissions and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame staying in the DPRK were present at the airport to meet the guests.

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao and her suite were met at the airport by Lu Zhixian, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK, and his wife and staffers of the Chinese embassy, and Chinese guests staying in the DPRK.

In company with President Kim Il Sung, Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao passed before the cheering crowd, acknowledging their welcome.

She paid a courtesy call on the same day on President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

The President had a talk with her in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on the May 26 evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao.

Invited to the banquet were Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao and Han Nianlong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lu Zhixian, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK, and his wife, and the suite.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame and entourage of the Samdech were invited at the banquet.

Also invited were Chinese guests staying in the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung spoke first at the banquet. He said:

"We are glad to note that things are going well in China, our fraternal neighbour, and the might of the People's Republic of China is increasing and sincerely wish the Chinese people greater progress in their struggle for the realization of four modernizations."

Then Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao made a speech.

She said: "The Chinese people will remain faithful forever to the great China-Korea friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and will advance forever toward the common target together with the fraternal Korean people, supporting and helping each other."

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the militant fraternity and fraternal friendship.

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao presented a gift of best wishes at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the same day to the President.

She gave an account of the gift of best wishes to the President.

The President saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for this.

President Kim Il Sung May 28 met again Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao at the Guest House. The President conversed with her in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

The President, in company with Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao, appreciated the documentary film "Comrade Zhou Enlai Who Performed Undying Exploits in the History of Korea-China Friendship" compiled by the Korean Documentary Film Studio.

Sihanouk Meets Deng Yingchao

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame met on the same day Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were members of the suite of Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao. The entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk were on hand.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had a friendly conversation with the Chinese guest.

Hamhung

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao visited Hamhung on May 29. President Kim Il Sung went with her.

The entourage of her was with them.

Pak Sung Chul, Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Kim Hyong Ryul accompanied the guests.

The guests were warmly met by leading personnel of the South Hamgyong Provincial party and power bodies Li Gil Song and Kim Hyong Jong, and leading functionaries of working people's organisations, and generals of the Korean People's Army.

The roadside turned into flower gardens with more than 100,000 working people, students and children, and servicemen holding flags of Korea and China, bouquets and balloons.

A statuette of Korea-China Friendship was presented on the same day at the Somun Three-Forked Road of Hamhung to Deng Yingchao.

A grand ceremony of unveiling a bronze statue of Zhou Enlai and a monument to him, who left shining marks on the road of Korea-China friendship, was held on May 31 at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex on the occasion of an official goodwill visit to the DPRK of Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao.

The Hungnam Fertilizer Complex where the bronze statue of Zhou Enlai was erected is a significant place where, in company with President Kim Il Sung, he visited and made a speech before the workers 20 odd years ago.

The President was present at the unveiling ceremony together with Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao.

Pak Sung Chul unveiled the bronze statue of Zhou Enlai.

The monument to Zhou Enlai was unveiled after the bronze statue.

In company with President Kim Il Sung, Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao went round Zhou Enlai's bronze statue and monument.

Li Gil Song, Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK, made an unveiling address.

Then Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao made a speech.

After concluding her speech, she presented to Li Gil Song a gift intended for South Hamgyong Province.

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao arranged a grand banquet at the Sinhunggwan Restaurant in Hamhung on the same day in honour of President Kim Il Sung.

The President and his wife attended the banquet on invitation.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame were among the guests of honour.

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao spoke at the banquet. (See page 2)

Then President Kim Il Sung made a speech. (See page 2)

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with militant and fraternal friendship.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife arranged a luncheon on June 1 in honour of Chinese guests.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao on June 1 paid a farewell call on the President.

The President conversed with Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Malian Gov't Del. Visits Pyongyang

President Kim Il Sung May 28 received the government delegation of the Republic of Mali, KCNA reported.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation His Excellency Amadou Baba Diarra, Vice-Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation and Minister of Finance and Commerce of Mali, and his wife, Sekou Almamy Koreissi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to the DPRK, and other members of the delegation.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and his wife, Minister of Finance Kim Gyong Ryon and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok were on hand.

On the occasion, the head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Moussa Traore, Head of State of the Republic of Mali, to President Kim Il Sung.

The President expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift of best wishes to the President.

The government delegation of the Republic of Mali visited Pyongyang from 25 to 29 for a goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

While staying in Pyongyang, various kinds of functions were arranged to welcome them and they visited Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution, and the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and other places.

Banquet

The government of the DPRK arranged a banquet at the Okryugwan Restaurant on May 25 in honour of the Malian guests.

Invited there were His Excellency Amadou Baba Diarra and his wife and the member of the delegation.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and his wife and personages concerned Kim Gyong Ryon, Li Jong Mil, Pang Tae Ryul and Om Dok Hwan were present there.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk spoke first at the banquet.

In his speech he said: The Korean people would make every effort to further consolidate and develop the traditional friendly relations between Korea and Mali which are run through with friendship, unity, support and cooperation.

Following his speech His Excellency Amadou Baba Diarra spoke.

He affirms the full support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks

Talks were held between the government delegation of the DPRK and the government delegation of the Republic of Mali in Pyongyang on May 26.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and personages concerned Kim Gyong Ryon, Pang Tae Ryul and Om Dok Hwan.

Attending there on the opposite side were the head of the delegation His Excellency Amadou Baba Diarra, Sekou Almamy Koreissi, Fabala Diallo, Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce, Alpha Dia, Technical Councillor of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce, Ousmane Diallo, Director-General of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and other members of the delegation.

The two sides exchanged views on the questions of further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and matters of common concern and reached a complete unanimity of views on the questions discussed.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

DPRK Orders Awarded

A ceremony for awarding orders and medals of the DPRK to the members of the Malian government delegation was held on May 28.

Head of the delegation His Excellency Amadou Baba Diarra was awarded Order of National Flag First Class and other members of the delegation were awarded orders and medals of the DPRK.

At the awarding ceremony the head of the delegation expressed deep gratitude to President Kim Il Sung for taking care to award orders and medals of the DPRK to the members of the delegation.

In connection with the closure of his goodwill visit His Excellency Amadou Baba Diarra on the same day arranged a banquet at the Okryugwan Restaurant.

His Excellency Amadou Baba Diarra spoke first at the banquet.

Then Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk made a speech.

Asian Track, Field Meet of Tokyo

DPRK Girl Comes First in 1,500, 3,000m

A DPRK girl Kim Ok Son came first in the 3,000 meters event at the Asian Track and Field Meeting on June 4.

The Asian Track and Field Meeting of Tokyo 1979 was held from May 31 through June 3 at Tokyo's National Stadium.

The meeting was attended by around 280 athletes from 23 countries and regions in Asia.

Asia's leading athletes vied for the honor of competing in the 2nd World Cup Track and Field Championships in Montreal this August.

The meeting was held under the sponsorship of the Asian Amateur Athletic Association(AAAA) and authorized by the International Track and Field Federation(ITTF).

The DPRK sent 5 women athletes with Kim Ok Son, the DPRK's ace runner, to the Asian Track and Field Meeting.

In the Asian Track and Field Meeting of Tokyo 1979, the DPRK athletes won 2 golds, 2 silvers and 1 bronze.

The DPRK ace runner Kim Ok Son easily won the women's 1,500 metres on the third day of the meet. She clocked four minutes 25.0 seconds.

Kim Chun Hwa of the DPRK finished second in 4:29.1 for the women's 1,500 metres.

On the forth day of the meet Kim Ok Son also won the women's 3,000 metres in nine minutes 24.9 seconds and Kim Chun Hwa was third in 9:31.4.

Kim Ok Son emerged as Asia's fastest female long distance runner and stole the show at the 8th Asian Games held in Bangkock, Thailand last December.

She won the golds in the 1,500 and 3,000 metres events in the 8th Asiad. Her winning time was 9:24.07 for the 3,000 metres.

On June 1, Chang Yong Ae of the DPRK won the silver in the women's 800 metres event.

A total of 44 men and women athletes were chosen on Jun 4 as Asian representatives to the World Cup Championships in Montreal Aug. 24-26. The Asian Amateur Athletic Association, announced. Kim Ok Son was included among them.

KOREA FOCUS

New Phase of Kim Dae Jung Case

The Kim Dae Jung abduction case has assumed a new phase. In a reply to a question put by an Opposition Diet member at the Foreign Relations Committee of the Lower House on June 1, Japanese Premier Ohira remarked, "Since the abduction took place, I felt that the KCIA infringed on the sovereignty of Japan." It has been revealed that the Japanese Foreign Ministry had printed a top-secret report dated October 9, 1973 confirming that "this incident was carried out indisputably as a joint operation by Pak Jong Gyu, chief of the presidential protective force and Li Hu Rak, director of the KCIA." The Kim Dae Jung abduction case is a major international affair involving the violation of human rights and the encroachment on the sovereignty of Japan by south Korea. Notwithstanding this, the Japanese Government has from beginning to end struggled to evade its own responsibility at the expense of human rights and state sovereignty.

It is an open secret that the abduction which occurred in broad daylight in Tokyo was the work of the KCIA, no matter what denial the south Koreans and the Japanese have made. The then Japanese Justice Minister Tanaka Isaji recalled that shortly after the incident took place, an unnamed highly-placed official rushed to the room of Justice Minister without any advance warning and declared, "Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped by the KCIA." The then Japanese Police Agency Director Takahashi Mikio observed, "There is no doubt that the Kim Dae Jung case is the work of the KCIA." In its final report on the investigations of the American-south Korean relations, the U.S. House subcommittee on international organizations noted on October 31 that the KCIA engineered the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung. The victim Kim Dae Jung stated: "The involvement of state power is widely known to the world community and in particular to the Japanese people. It stands to no reason that the Japanese Government refuses to admit this. It is like denying the existence of the sun by shielding it with one's palm."

One of the abductors, Kim Dong Un was then first secretary at the puppet embassy in Tokyo, whose fingerprint was detected on the scene of the crime. The Japanese police agency determined that he was one of the criminals. Kim Dae Jung also identified Kim Dong Un as one of his kidnappers. On August 14, just after the kidnapping, the then Japanese Justice Minister Tanaka Isaji told the press: "Providing that Mr. Kim Dae Jung was abducted out of Japan by others than the Japanese, it would constitute a grave encroachment on the sovereignty of Japan." Since one of the abductors was Kim Dong Un, not a Japanese, the violation of Japanese sovereignty by a foreign government agency is too clear to be disputed.

However, the Japanese and south Korean authorities took a totally different attitude toward the matter. While making the so-called "first political settlement" in November, 1973, the Japanese Government accepted whole the argument of the south Koreans that despite Kim Dong Un's personal role, no part of their government was involved in the abduction case. That was entirely unconceivable and beyond common imagination. Who is ready to believe that a first secretary dared abduct such politician without prior approval from above? Japanese Premier Ohira remarked, "From the beginning, I was not satisfied with the incident. Although unhappy with the political settlement, there was no other alternative." He appears to indicate that he does not regard the political settlement as the best solution. Then, what persuaded the unwilling and unhappy Japanese Government to reach such political settlement? Those days, the Pak junta was preoccupied with the creation of "two Koreas," by establishing the unprecedented repressive "yusin regime." The south Korean population was bitterly opposed to the "yusin regime" and called for the ouster of the Pak junta, generating political unrest. Under these circumstances, the Pak junta set forth as its top priority" the buildup of enough power to overwhelm north Korea," for which Japanese financial assistance was deemed essential. This was clear from the fact that Pak Jung Hi asked the then visiting ex-Japanese premier Kishi Nobusuke to separate the Kim Dae Jung case from economic cooperation when the two met in Seoul on September 28, 1973. For the Japanese planning to establish a broader economic foothold in south Korea, the Pak junta must be secure in power. This identity of interests produced closer relationships between the Pak Junta and the Japanese authorities, which justified the disregard for national sovereignty.

At the time of the first political settlement, the south Koreans were defensive, but later they became increasingly high-handed. After the first settlement, the Pak junta reinforced the crackdown on the dissident forces. In January, 1974, the Pak junta issued "emergency decree No. 1," intensifying the repression of students and intellectuals. In April, the same year, the Pak junta framed up the so-called Minchonhakryon (the Federation of Democratic Youth and Students) case and arrested the

(Continued on page 2)

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

HAMHUNG, May 31 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet arranged by Comrade Deng Yingchao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on May 31.

Follows the full text of the speech:

☆ ☆

Respected Comrade Deng Yingchao,
Dear Chinese guests,
Comrades and friends,

I express deep thanks to Comrade Deng Yingchao, our close friend, for arranging this grand banquet this evening upon the conclusion of her visit to our country and saying so touching words for us.

I am glad to sit again in company with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who is staying in our country.

The visit of Comrade Deng Yingchao to our country has been very fruitful.

The period of your visit has been significant days which convincingly showed that the traditional friendship and cooperation between Korea and China continue developing favorably.

In this period, you enjoyed the warm welcome of our people; you had meetings with them, inspected various places and conversed with us on the impressive memories of bygone days in a fraternal atmosphere.

Our people gladly met Comrade Deng Yingchao as a goodwill envoy of the great Chinese people and warmly received her as their own sister remembering with respect Comrade Zhou Enlai who was our close comrade-in-arms with great feats to his credit in the strengthening and development of Korea-China friendship.

These sentiments of our people found vivid manifestation also in today's ceremony for unveiling Comrade Zhou Enlai's statue and monument.

That we have erected Comrade Zhou Enlai's statue and monument reflects the noble desire of our people to remember his historic exploits long and to consolidate and develop steadily the militant friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples in the future, too.

Your visit to our country has been an important occasion in glorifying the marks of friendship left behind by Comrade Zhou Enlai in this land and in deepening still further the feelings of great friendship between the two peoples.

I am grateful to the Chinese Party and Government for sending you to our country to bring the beautiful flower of Korea-China friendship into fuller bloom.

We are convinced that Korea-China friendship which was sealed with the blood of the communists and peoples of the two countries under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has been consolidated through all tests of time will be ever-lasting.

Respected Comrade Deng Yingchao,

I am greatly satisfied that your visit to our country has encouraged our people in socialist construction and in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and that it has borne good fruits.

Our people will always remember you, a close friend of theirs, and cherish the great friendship you have shown for them.

When you return home, please convey our warm greetings to respected Comrade Chairman Hua Guofeng, Comrade Chairman Ye Jianying, Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades of the Chinese party and government. And please convey the wishes of our people for a greater success to the fraternal Chinese people in their sacred cause of accelerating the socialist modernization of the country, rallied close around the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng.

Hoping in conclusion that you will in future, too, continue to make an active contribution to the work for the development and prosperity of China in good health, I would propose a toast to the ever-lasting, militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China,

To the health and longevity of respected Comrade Chairman Hua Guofeng,

To the health and longevity of respected Comrade Deng Yingchao,

To the health and longevity of respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame princess Monique Sihanouk,

To the health of the Chinese guests, and

To the health of the comrades and friends present here.

Speech of Vice-Chairman DENG YINGCHAO

At Banquet

HAMHUNG, May 31 (KCNA)—Comrade Deng Yingchao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, arranged a banquet on May 31 in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Follows the full text of the speech she made there:

☆ ☆

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Dear comrades,

Our goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our fraternal neighbour, is drawing to a close.

We are particularly happy to pleasantly sit at one place again with the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and Korean comrades-in-arms and share friendly feelings, before bidding farewell, and feel regret at parting.

Though our stay in your country was short, we have learned a lot and reaped many fruits.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, has shown hearty hospitality and utmost care to us and, despite the great urgency of his affairs, took off much precious time to have very cordial and friendly conversations with us and was so good as to personally accompany us in the tour of Hamhung.

We were deeply moved by this and we will always remember this, regarding this as a great honour. In the past few days we have spent very pleasant hours in a warm and friendly atmosphere really like one family, and our itinerary had been prepared very meticulously under the personal guidance of President Kim Il Sung. This helped us fulfil our mission in the visit and achieve a satisfactory success.

I fail to find adequate words to express my feelings of gratitude.

During our stay we visited the native home of President Kim Il Sung in Mangyongdae and saw at first hand in Pyongyang and elsewhere the great successes and new achievements of the heroic Korean people who are working hard in unison and with a single-minded purpose on all fronts of human endeavour under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea. And we deeply felt the Korean people's urgent wish for the reunification of their country and their firm determination to achieve it.

The Korean people and government make new, consistent efforts to fulfil the great task of national reunification.

We came into extensive contact with many leading comrades of the Korean party and government and with the fraternal Korean people in the last few days. Every place we went left an unforgettable and deep impression on us. Your warm hospitality and welcome and your building a monument and statue for Comrade Zhou Enlai, in particular, are manifestations of the Korean people's deep and genuine friendship for the Chinese people.

It has made us keenly aware of the fact that the great cause of Sino-Korean friendship is deeply rooted in the hearts of our two peoples and has great vitality.

Back home, we will convey what we have witnessed and felt here to the Chinese people who always very highly treasure the Sino-Korean friendship and let the green pine tree of Sino-Korean friendship remain deeply rooted forever with thick foliage and grow healthily through all ages.

Various nationalities of China under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Hua Guofeng will adhere to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and always fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and unite with each other and win victory together.

May the blossoming Sino-Korean friendship, under the loving care of Chairman Hua Guofeng and President Kim Il Sung, flourish in greater splendour and bear richer fruit.

May the Korean people win new and greater successes in revolution and construction and in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

I express thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame for attending the banquet arranged by us, not minding a long trip.

I invite you all to drink this toast

To the prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

To the further strengthening and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea;

To the health and longevity of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people,

To the health of Comrade Kim Song Ae, wife of President Kim Il Sung.

To the health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame,

To the health of Comrade Pak Song Chul, Comrade Kim Yong Nam and leading comrades of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung City, and

To the health of all comrades present here

Increased Steel Output

The DPRK is making a successful advance to attain the target of steel production (7.4-8 million tons) envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan(1978-1984).

The country created the capacity of producing 4 million tons of steel already in 1976.

In 1978, the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the steel output grew 27 percent as against the previous year.

This year the steel output is on a steady rise.

In the last over 20 days of May, the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works increased its production 18 percent in steel and 21 percent in rolled steel as against the same period last year and the Kangson Steel Complex raised the output of rolled steel 19 percent.

The workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex are successfully carrying into practice their determination to boost the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel by 30 percent in the second quarter of the year.

Iron and steel output is steadily rising at the Chongjin Steel Works, the Songjin Steel Works and the Puryong Metallurgical Works.

As a result, the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel shows a continued rise, with the Ministy of Metal Industry as a whole.

In order to attain the target of steel production set in the Second Seven-Year Plan, the country is readjusting and replenishing the existing metallurgcal equipment to make the maximum use of its production capacity and expanding the ferrous metallurgical works on a large scale.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works will install a new large-size furnace, oxygen converter, continuous cold rolling mill and other large-size metallurgical establishments and the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex will build new modern iron and steel and rolling shops. The Kangson Steel Complex and the Songjin Steel Works will consolidate their raw material bases.

Steel is produced in large quantities at the Kangson Steel Complex.

Children Are Kings of Country

This year 1979 is a year for children of the world. Politicians are talking about the importance of children's education. But they don't match their words to their deeds so much.

In the DPRK, the Party and the Government enforces a most advanced education system.

Education is one of the most important tasks for the future of a nation. The future of the revolution depends largely on how the successors to the revolution are educated and trained. Training the rising generation to be dependable successors to the revolution is a highly important question concerning the future of the revolution.

Man's character and thinking are formed in childhood. Accordingly, a proper education and the cultivation of good habits from the earliest years exert a powerful influence on child's future development.

This is why the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic since their inception have always paid close attention to the education of the rising generation.

The Government of the Republic has enlarged the capacity of existing day-nurseries and kindergartens and has built many modern ones to provide the best facilities for the education of little children all over the country.

Thanks to proper measures taken by the Party and Government all pre-school children are being brought up in nursery schools and kindergartens at state and public expense.

The Government spares nothing for the education of the rising generation. Pupils and students not only study free of charge. The state also supplies them with school uniforms each season.

Wherever there are children and students, whether it be at the foot of a mountain or in the plains, there are well-furnished day-nurseries kindergartens and schools. People will see that everywhere the best buildings are set aside for day-nurseries, kindergartens and schools. Children and students are growing up happily in the best conditions the state can afford and are studying to their hearts' content.

President Kim Il Sung has always paid deep attention to education of the rising generation. He stated:

"As we always say, the children are the future of our country and the successors to our revolution. It can be said that properly raising and educating the children, our successors, is a very important question related to the future of the revolntion."

There is a story which shows how he was concerned about the education of children.

Today's "land of education" rose from among the ruins left in the wake of the war. The U.S. imperialists severely destroyed the foundations of education in the three-year war. War damage was so severe that not a brick was left whole in Pyongyang right after the war.

At such a time a construction unit in the capital had the honourable task of erecting a public building. As soon as its site was fixed, men started constructing it in high spirits. But unexpectedly they had to stop the construction of the government building. They started building a school.

This was because the President said that though central government offices were not good as yet, it was imperative to build schools at the earliest possible date.

The President, who started to guide the building of a new country after national liberation, placed the pencil problem on the agenda of the first meeting of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea and led the Korean people to begin the economic construction of a new Korea with the production of pencils children needed.

On October 20, 1966, in an address to the National Congress of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers President Kim Il Sung put forth the policy that the Party and the state should take full charge of raising and educating children.

The Sixth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly approved "The Law for the Nursing and Education of the Children of the DPRK," personally conceived and worked out by the President.

Under the proper policies followed by the Party and the Government the education system has been consolidated in the DPRK.

Universal compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956 in the DPRK, and universal compulsory secondary education in 1968 for the first time in the East. In 1967 a universal nine-year compulsory technical education system was introduced, and since 1972 11-year universal compulsory education has been in force.

In the country, children and students accounting for more than half the population, now receive free education at state expense and all working people have acquired a general knowledge of secondary school graduates and above. The people in the country are now studying hard to intellectualize the whole society. Thus, the DPRK has become a "land of education", a "land of learning".

The children of Korea are actively engaged in extra-curricular activities in children's palaces built in all provinces. There children join various clubs in order to broaden knowledge and acquire techniques, to train themselves both physically and morally.

In the DPRK, children are regarded as kings of the country and special importance is given to the work of nursing and educating children.

Policies followed by the Party and the Government for the benifit of the children consolidate and develop the advanced system of educating children established throughout the country, which contributes to rearing them to be revolutionary men of a new type and to emancipating women from the heavy burden of raising children.

Many people in foreign countries admire the Korean people for their achievements in the field of education.

The governor of a Japanese prefecture once said:

"In Korea I was most impressed by the cheerful appearance of Korean youth and children. The eyes of Korean youth and children twinkled like stars, their faces were beaming because they were confident of their future and prospects."

A Japanese lawyer said:

"I saw the future of mankind in Korea. The DPRK did away with exploitation of man by man once and for all. But she has kings. The kings are by no means rulers who oppress the people with their power. They are children who represent the future of the nation."

The children of the DPRK are really happy under the warm care of the Party and state.

Kindergarten children of the DPRK are growing happily under the best system of nursing and educating children established by the President. Slogan reads: Kings are children in our country.

Mothers can join social activities without any worries about their children. Photo: a nursery in Pyongyang

(From page 1)

two Japanese, Hayakawa and Tachikawa. Since then, the Pak junta strengthened its hard-line attitude which reached its zenix in the so-called Pak Jung Hi assassination attempt.

In August, 1974, the south Koreans informed the Japanese that the investigation of Kim Dong Un was halted because no evidence was found to support the charges against him. Such course of events was long anticipated as the kidnappers declared that an effort was under way to locate the whereabouts of the criminals. In any event, the notification amounted to a virtual contradiction of the alleged personal role of Kim Dong Un in the case. But, the Japnese Government endorsed the south Korean notification and reached a second political settlement. Given these facts, the political settlements had nothing to do with a real and fair, final solution of the issue. It is obvious to everybody that the key to the settlement was in the hands of the Japanese Government.

Release of top-secret American documents has put the Japanese Government in a box. The Japanese Government responded, "The presence of official documents and the view of the American Government on the matter are two separate matters.

After the Sino-American normalization, the Asian policy of the United States is taking on a new dimension, with the American, Japanese and south Korean tripartite security setup being reinforced. In this context, is the Japanese Government trying to reach a third political settlement?

Ex-"ROK" Army Officer Interviewed

PYONGYANG, May 25 (KCNA)— I earnestly appeal to the "ROK" army officers and men to take a true road for the country's peaceful reunification and the nation, never falling a prey to the U.S. scheme to make Koreans fight each other.

So said Yun Chi Gi, 24, commander of the second platoon, third company, engineering battalion under the east coast garrison headquarters of the south Korean "ROK" army, who came over to the northern half of the Republic on May 12, when he was interviewed by home and foreign reporters on May 24 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Explaining the motive of his coming over to the northern half of the Republic, he said:

The primary motive of my coming over to the northern half of the Republic was my boundless reverence for the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and my longing for the northern half where he is.

I could hardly repress my reverence for the great leader, the figure of whom I saw on the TV screen constantly floating before my eyes.

Everywhere in the south the people revere the great General Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and eagerly await the day when they will live under his policy, saying only General Kim Il Sung will give factories to the workers and land to the peasants and bring reunification to the fellow countrymen who live separated in the north and the south.

In the army, too, the justice-loving officers talk about the protean tactics and resources of General Kim Il Sung. I can confidently say that nothing can dampen the desire of the people in the south to have General Kim Il Sung as the great leader of a reunified Korea.

Another motive of my coming over to the north was my discontent with the hasty preparations of the authorities in the south for a new war and disillusionment as to the disgraceful service in the "ROK" army.

The tunnels ramified underground in the southern portion of the demilitarized zone stretch in all directions.

While massively shipping in mass destrucion weapons from the United States, the rulers of the south usher in brass hats of the U.S. forces and even brass hats of the Japan Self-Defence Forces one after another to inspect the frontline area and repeat war confabs. I cannot repress hatred for the Pak "regime" which commits such crimes.

I came over to the north, especially because I could no more tolerate the Pak "regime", betraying the country and the nation and turning the society of the south into a corrupt and ailing land.

Noting that the rulers of the south give no thought at all to the question of national reunification, he said:

Chongwadae cries down in its heart: "We do not want dialogue." "We refuse unification, too."

The rulers of the south are now engrossed in building a wall of reinforced concrete bisecting the country. This project started in the western area at the end of 1977 and has been pushed ahead in full scale and the wall has been completed in a distance of more than 40 km.

The rulers advertise the project as one designed to prevent the "southward aggression" from the north. But their real aim is to make it the "borderline" of "two Koreas."

I did not want to stand any longer on the side of treachery seeking the division of the country, but wanted to do a worthy work on the side of patriotism seeking reunification.

Then, he explained the course of his coming.

In conclusion he stressed that his colleagues and the people in the south should not be duped by the "anti-communist" propaganda of the authorities and all the compatriots in the north and south should take the road of the patriotism to unite on the basis of the national idea and open the door of reunification by united efforts.

Present at the press conference were home and foreign reporters and press attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

World Public Urges Carter to Cancel S. Korean Trip

Public sentiment opposing U.S. President Carter's planned trip to south Korea is mounting day by day at home and abroad with the day of the visit approaching. Follow high lights of a massive meeting and demonstrations:

12,000 Americans Demonstrate in Washington

A massive meeting and demonstration were held in Washington on May 6 for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and against the U.S. president's planned trip to south Korea.

Participating in the meeting and demonstration were over 125,000 people of various strata including representatives of anti-war organisations and peace champions.

They marched through streets with placards demanding that Carter and the Defence Department quickly bring back over 40,000 U.S. troops from south Korea, nuclear warheads be withdrawn from south Korea at once, production of nuclear weapons stopped, U.S. troops and all nuclear weapons immediately withdrawn from south Korea and the planned trip of Carter to south Korea cancelled.

The "U.S.-Out-of-Korea Committee of the Youth against War and Fascism" started from May 15 a signature campaign demanding the cancellation of Carter's planned trip to south Korea, an end to all aid to the Pak "regime", non-interference in Korean reunification and immediate withdrawal of nuclear warheads and troops from south Korea.

In the text of the appeal for signatures, the committee pointed out that the United States has deployed over 40,000 troops and a large number of nuclear warheads in the southern half of Korea, a small country. Regarding this as an indication that the United States is the source of a nuclear war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it called upon all people to participate in the signature campaign demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

A protest signature campaign by mail opposing Carter's planned trip to south Korea and demanding the fulfilment of his pledge to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea is being energetically waged in the United States under the sponsorship of the "Committee in Solidarity with the Korean People" in New York, the U.S.-Korea Research and Action Committee, the Korean information and action project and other organisations.

The "Democratic Koreans United in the Americas" and the office in the Americas of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" issued a statement against Carter's trip to south Korea and presented to the U.S. authorities a petition demanding the cancellation of Carter's planned tour of south Korea.

Korean Paper Here

"Minjok Sibo," a "Mindan"-lining compatriots' paper published in Japan, on May 1 carried a statement issued by "the Democratic Koreans United in the Americas," an organisation of Koreans in the Americas, against the planned south Korean tour of U.S. president Carter.

Noting that Carter's intention to visit Seoul this summer has become almost certain, the statement said: It is really shocking to hear that this tour which created quite a stir from about two years ago has now reached the practical stage.

The statement continued:

Carter has declared morality, protection of human rights and world peace his policy.

The Seoul authorities are a "regime" of one-man dictatorship which has obliterated the basic human rights and all the democratic rights through a hundred and one evil laws, suppressive tools and means of violence.

This fact is pointed out, though partially, in a recent report on human rights submitted by the U.S. State Department to Congress.

Carter's planned visit and talks with the top chief of such suppressive system means to recognize, encourage and praise that dictatorial "regime" and its anti-democratic policy. This is what the Pak "regime" wants in its total isolation at home and abroad.

A U.S. official said that the question of human rights violation in south Korea would be excluded from the agenda of the talks scheduled in Seoul and a source observes that Carter's visit is chiefly aimed at encouraging the Pak "regime" in armaments including nuclear armament.

We cannot but pay attention to this point in particular with great apprehensions.

The U.S. military assistance and military guarantee to the Pak "regime" and the security of south Korea are entirely different questions. In fact, they contradict each other. The over-armament of the Pak "regime" is a direct threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula, peace in Asia, and peace in the world.

And this is an act objecting to peaceful reunification, the cherished desire of our nation, with armed forces.

If Carter go to Seoul to arm the dictatorial "regime" more heavily than now, conniving at the stifling of human rights by it, such act and its consequence will be a perfidy, above all, to the American people and self-contradiction of the Carter administration itself.

This is also an act unacceptable to the south Korean people.

Whatever the purpose of, Carter's visit of Seoul may be, we strongly demand, in the name of the nation desirous of democracy, human rights, peace and national reunification, the total and immediate cancellation of the plan in the absence of human rights and democracy, which should be placed before all other things.

At the same time, we appeal to the American people, together with all our patriotic compatriots, to launch an extensive movement to check his tour.

Korean Paper in U.S.

"Haeoe Hanminbo," a newspaper of compatriots in the United States, April 1 carried an article headlined "Carter's south Korean trip impermissible" strongly opposing Carter's planned tour of south Korea.

The paper said:

It is almost certain that President Carter has a plan to visit Seoul.

Why does the Pak "regime" want so earnestly the visit of the U.S. president? Many questions proceed from this.

The present "regime" finds itself in the worst crisis, utterly isolated, internally and externally, under the circumstances in which the internal and external situation is turning and developing unfavourably to the Pak "regime," the Democratic Republican Party virtually suffered a defeat in the recent "election," the force for democratization is steadily growing and, at the same time, the demand for the participation of the popular masses in the debate on unification is expanding.

The artifice it judged to be the way for bridging over this crisis is to induce the U.S. president to come to south Korea.

It is the last resort out of flunkeyist spirit.

What does the Pak "regime" aim at? It intends to prove and demonstrate that the U.S. government supports it with Carter's appearance in Seoul itself. It schemes to use the president of a power for an effective demonstration against the secluded people, the people who form the opposite camp.

Carter's visit of south Korea will be a direct manifestation of the recognition of the dictatorship of the present "regime."

Then, is Carter going to recognize, support and encourage the world sample of human rights strangulation by visiting it by himself in contravention of his own campaign pledges in which he loudly advertised morality, human rights diplomacy, and so on?

A source says that Carter's south Korean trip is chiefly aimed at establishing or strengthening "security," and, accordingly, the main topic in it will be to confirm the "compensatory measures" of the United States to offset its troops pullout.

There is a sufficient ground to consider Carter's trip to be of military significance, when we recall a series of moves, among them the south Korea-U.S. military exercise code-named "Team Spirit '79" the largest in scale in history which they staged, transporting latest types of highly efficient weapons into south Korea, at a time when a contact had begun to pave the way for north-south dialogue.

Such military problem is, of course, related to the question of the democratisation of south Korea and is always directly connected with the question of peaceful reunification.

Both our nation and the U.S. citizens cannot but categorically oppose the U.S. president protecting, supporting, and encouraging through a summit parley, the Pak "regime" which does not want, but opposes everything of democracy, peace and unification.

Rodong Sinmun Flays Seoul's War Racket

It is reported that the south Korean authorities kicked up a row bringing into Seoul various military equipment and vehicles from the evening of May 21 to the dawn next day under the pretext of preparing against "a surprise attack of the north from the sky and the ground" and, furthermore, at dawn on May 22 Pak Jung Hi himself showed up on the scene for "an inspection."

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) May 23 commented on this racket of the south Korean authorities in a commentator's article headlined "What lurks behind the noisy din?"

This military din of the south Korean authorities is a fit of those who are afraid of the people and driven into a predicament, it says.

Pointing out that they now find themselves in a pretty fix at home and abroad, the article says:

Externally, a wave of mass meetings, demonstrations and signature campaigns opposing Carter's planned trip to south Korea and demanding the immediate withdrawal of all U.S troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and stoppage of "aid" to it is sweeping many parts of the United States.

In south Korea, too, such sentiments are growing among democratic figures and people.

This is undoubtedly a hard blow to the south Korean authorities who depend on foreign forces for their survival.

They have been landed in still worse straits by the recent publication of an official document of the U.S. State Department confirming that the Kim Dae Jung abduction case had been committed by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," to which the attention is focused at home and abroad.

They seek to get out of this predicament in raising the din by massively hurling military equipment and vehicles into Seoul streets at night under the pretext of fictitious "southward invasion."

In other words, this is a ridiculous act for threatening the democratic figures and people with the force of arms with the approach of Carter's south Korean trip and thus bar their struggle and divert elsewhere the attention of the people denouncing the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung and cover up the case itself.

The military racket in Seoul vividly revealed that the south Korean authorities are hastening their preparations for northward aggression under the pretext of coping with the "threat of southward aggression."

We cannot overlook that the south Korean authorities raised another war racket, while evading the dialogue for peaceful reunification.

The article points out that the south Korean authorities have not only brought to a state of rupture the dialogue between the north and south arranged on our initiative and by our sincere efforts, but also are staging hostile military actions against us and building a wall of reinforced concrete along the Military Demarcation Line to permanently split the country and the nation into two.

By staging a frantic military exercise in Seoul area under the pretext of "threat of southward aggression from the north," the south Korean authorities are trying to justify their criminal acts in breaking up the dialogue and pursuing division and war.

By deliberately aggravating the situation through such row, they seek to convince the people at home and abroad of the "necessity" of U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and get a greater amount of dollars and military equipment from the master across the ocean.

It is a treacherous act against the nation to suppress the people and try to find a way out by relying on outside forces, while pursuing only division and war, refusing to come out to the dialogue for reunification, the desire of the whole nation.

The south Korean authorities hope to get something in creating an atmosphere of terror, frightening the people and hastening the war preparations by mobilizing armed forces. But this is of no avail.

They should ponder over the consequences of their acts against the will of the people and the current of the time.

Secretariat of Peaceful Reunion Com. of Fatherland

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published information no. 107 on May 23 in connection with the fact that the south Korean rulers fell into war hysteria by suddenly bringing into Seoul various military equipment and a great many vehicles from the evening of May 21 to the dawn next day under the pretext of preparing against "a surprise attack" from the north.

Noting that Pak Jung Hi himself, in military uniform, showed up on the streets at midnight and commanded the military exercise, the information went on:

Now, the south Korean rulers have been driven into the worst straits with the truth of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case dragged into the light on top of their notorious crime in having broken up north-south dialogue.

To make the matter worse, the voices against fascism and for democracy and human rights are growing louder among the democratic figures and people of south Korea with Carter's trip to Seoul ahead and Washington has become a scene of massive demonstrations opposing the south Korean tour of Carter and demanding the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from south Korea.

The war racket the south Korean rulers kicked up even in Seoul under the absurd pretext of "threat of southward aggression" cannot be construed otherwise than a product of their over-sensitiveness.

The south Korean authorities are deliberately creating an atmosphere of strain as if a war would break out at this moment and trying to make their influence felt, bringing into Seoul huge armed forces including tanks and armoured cars, in order to threaten the democratic figures and people, bar their advance, justify their anti-national manoeuvres of northward aggression and divert elsewhere the attention of the people who denounce the Kim Dae Jung abduction case. But they will get nothing from this.

Seoul will no more be an eternal place of repose for the present south Korean rulers than it was for their predecessors.

The south Korean authorities should not resort to foolish threat and blackmail, but apologize for all their crimes against the country and nation and resign from "power."

S. Koreans Union for Democracy In U.S. Issues Statement

The "Association of South Koreans in the United States for Democracy" had the fifth regular meeting on February 25 and issued a statement clarifying its stand, according to the April 1 issue of "Haeoe Hanminbo," a newspaper of Koreans in the United States.

In view of the fact that the unification question is not a question between the forces in power in the north and the south but a question of the entire nation of 50 million, and in light of the experience that the North-South Coordination Commission which was formed in 1972 failed to attain any success, the dialogue to be resumed should reflect the view of all strata and the firm will of the people to win unification.

We hold that the whole course of the dialogue should be fully open to the public from the beginning to the end from the viewpoint that the dialogue is not a transaction for the interests of a "power" nor a dealing between different nations, that the will and wisdom of all people should be concentrated and that the people have the right to know the course of the dialogue which will adopt a decision of tremendous influence on their destiny.

The statement continued:

Ex-President Yun Bo Son, in his open letter to President Carter, pointed out that the *yusin* (revitalized) system is a result of south Korea-U.S. relations extending over 30 years. As he said, it is a clear fact which no one can deny that the prop of the "*yusin*" tyranny is in the foreign forces supporting the Pak "regime."

Therefore, it is a historical inevitability that the movement for democratisation in south Korea follows the road of "anti-foreign forces and of national independence."

To dispel the illusion that democratisation could be realised with the help of foreign forces or in reliance upon them, is an absolute sine qua non at home and abroad for a correct development of the movement for democratisation and final victory.

In the purport of its inauguration in July last year, the "National Union for Democracy," a centre of the national forces for democracy in south Korea, set it as its first goal to oppose foreign forces and defend national independence. Because it had learnt through its arduous struggle that it was the only way for overthrowing the "*yusin*" dictatorship and realising democracy.

The deceptive argument for misrepresenting the support to the dictator as an aid to the people of south Korea must be shattered.

League for Promotion of Democracy Inaugurated in S. Korea

Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" recently reported the inaugural declaration and programme of the "League for Promotion of Democracy in South Korea", an anti-fascist struggle organisation formed in south Korea on July 10 last year.

Follows the gist of the inaugural declaration:

The fighting goal of our "League for Promotion of Democracy in South Korea" is to overthrow the "*yusin* system," establish a democratic coalition government, realise the democratisation of the society and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country on its basis.

We resolutely reject any outside force infringing upon the nation's right to self-determination and patronizing the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime" and strongly demand the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops present in south Korea.

In particular, we resolutely oppose Japan's infiltration into south Korea and will not tolerate the political fusion between south Korea and Japan and their economic and military tieup.

We will decisively smash the "two Koreas" plot of the outside forces and traitors and pave a way to the independent and peaceful reunification.

The reunification of the country should be realised on all accounts on the three principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement, the joint charter of the nation for reunification, and north-south dialogue be conducted on a supra-partisan and pan-national basis.

For peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification, we oppose the arms reinforcement, arms race and the introduction of nuclear weapons and reject all acts heightening the tension.

The programme said:

1. We strive to make the present "*yusin*" dictatorial "regime" resign and establish a democratic coalition government represented by political parties and groupings and people of all strata advocating democracy, independence and reunification through broad national union.

2. We strive to have the "*yusin* constitution" and all other evil laws annulled, the "Central Intelligence Agency" and all other repressive machines disbanded, all the political and conscientious prisoners acquitted and such elementary democratic rights as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, religion and demonstration ensured.

3. We strive to institute a new democratic constitution and establish an order of democratic constitutional government based on the division of the three powers and the general local self-government system.

4. We reject U.S. and Japanese interference in our internal affairs and the dependence of flunkeyists upon the outside forces, will not allow the U.S. troops' presence and Japan's reinvasion but defend the nation's right to self-determination.

5. We strive to reorganise the economic system dependent upon the outside forces and favouring comprador capitalists, achieve the independent growth of the national economy and protect and foster the medium and small enterprises.

6. We oppose the inhuman exploitation of the working people and the murderous tax policy and strive for the enactment of a new labour law and its thorough enforcement, equal distribution of income and betterment of the lives of the people at large.

7. We strive to eradicate illegal money-hoarding and social evils, sweep away the American and Japanese way of life, develop the healthy traditional culture and democratic education and cultivate an independent spirit and patriotism.

8. We strive to establish a democratic voluntary enlistment system, put an end to the arms race and military confrontation between the north and the south and convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

9. We reject any attempt which may result in perpetuating the division of the country and strive for the realisation of the national reunification based on the three principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

10. We strive to rectify the humiliating big-power serving diplomacy and mendicant diplomacy, promote amity and friendship with all countries on the principles of mutual benefit, equality and non-alignment, attain the neutrality of the Korean Peninsula and strengthen and develop unity and solidarity with the international democratic forces supporting our movement against dictatorship and for democracy and national salvation.

Nat'l Union for Democracy, Nat'l Union in S. Korea Issues Statement

The May11 issue of "Minjok Sibo," a newspaper of "Mindan"-lining compatriots in Japan, carried a statement made public on May 1 by Yun Bo Son, Ham Sok Hon and Kim Dae Jung, anti-"government" personages in south Korea, in the name of the "National Union for Democracy and National Unification."

The statement said:

For over 40days since Mach 1 illegal house detention, abduction, shadowing and surveillance have become prevalent as never before. The targets are the three of us and hundreds of priests, pastors, scholars, literary men, men of the press, students, believers at large and democratic figures.

After April 19 there were murderous tortures and violence against over 30 students at the Seoul prison.

Riot police beat and violated human rights of 300 workers of a wig factory who held a peaceful sit-down demonstration. Suspects and defendants involved in the "case of Christian academy" were terribly tortured by the "Central Intelligence Agency." "In Pusan suspects related to the "national union" were tortured by the "C.I.A."

The suspects are deprived of the right to stand mute, defence lawyers are not allowed to meet defendants till the investigation by prosecutors is over, families are not allowed either to meet defendants during this period, conversations between defence lawyers and defendants are recorded, visiting hours for families are cut arbitrarily. All these practices, still prevalent, are illegal even according to the "laws" now in force.

Unhappy are a people living under evil laws. But, too miserable, horrible is the position of us who are forced to live in a state of lawlessness where even the evil laws are not observed.

Just at this time, a report is afoot that President Carter who announced that "human rights are the heart of the U.S. foreign policy" would visit south Korea.

Hearing the report, we, like many people around us, cannot repress apprehension and disappointment.

Hundreds of democratic figures were imprisoned while demanding the restoration of human rights. And, of late, harsh violation of human rights is unending as aforesaid. How can we welcome him coming at the invitation of the "government" which repressed us?

We clearly remember that the U.S. president's south Korean tour in the past resulted only in giving allout support to the dictatorial "government" in south Korea and the Pak "regime" also made the maximum use of the tour in justifying its dictatorship.

We who have relentlessly struggled to this day in defiance of all sorts of suppression under the "*yusin* system" which imprisoned thousands of people are deeply afraid that the forthcoming south Korean tour of Carter might be a decisive blow at democracy and human rights in this country.

Our basic demand is the abolition of the "*yusin* system" and the restoration of democracy. Under the present urgent situation where human rights are harshly violated, we call for prompt measures, raising the following few demands:

Firstly, be deeply aware of the responsibility for the above-mentioned violation of human rights, make a thorough probe and immediately arrest those at top and bottom involved in it and severely punish them.

Secondly, immediately abolish the "emergency decree" and ensure the elementary liberties of the people.

Thirdly, set free all the democratic figures imprisoned on charges of violation of the "anti-communist law" and various other evil laws, to say nothing of the "emergency decree."

▲

Major political leaders of south Korea who belong to the "S. Koreans Union for Democracy" made public an anti-"government" statement in commemoration of the 18th anniversary of the "April 19 Popular Uprising."

Wives of political and religious leaders of south Korea under arrest in connection with the publication of an anti-"government" Mar. 1 manifesto attend a prayer meeting in Mar. this year at the home of one of the detained. ▶

Families of Detained Prisoners

The families of those imprisoned on charges of involvement in the "case of the Christian academy" in south Korea published an appeal on April 13 denouncing the barbaric suppression by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency."

The appeal exposed that six teachers of the Christian academy in Seoul were walked to the "Central Intelligence Agency" on March 9 and 13 and then were sent to Seoul prison and that a number of university professors and intellectuals were walked to the "CIA" before and after the "case of the Christian academy."

Saying that six teachers of the Christian academy were under arrest by the "anti-communist law," the appeal said that the chief purpose of the "CIA" was to strangle all democratic worker-peasant movements.

The appeal went on:

The "CIA" says that the investigation into the Christian academy ended. Why then did it postpone their transfer to the "prosecution" for 10 days for no reason and refuses to allow the families to meet their dear ones.

The main "evidence" in branding the six teachers of the "Christian academy" under arrest as communists is that they had read "books on communism."

Then, does it mean that we know only our small world, as our people live in utter seclusion?

The people of other countries are allowed to freely buy and read communist books and discuss them. Should they all be called communists, then?

We request the peoples of all strata the world over to render strong support so that the six teachers and all others under arrest may be safely released and become a courageous motive force in the democratic movement of our people to build a society of justice.

Korean Feature Film

Following Course of Life

The Korean Feature Film Studio recently produced a feature film "Following the Course of Life." It shows vividly the valuable truth taught by the great leader President Kim Il Sung through the process of the revolutionary growth of a young intellectual of petty-bourgeois origin in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the dark days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule Myong Un, the hero of the film, does everything he can to study medical science pocketing all manner of national humiliation and discrimination, and becomes a doctor and keeps a small hospital.

As an intellectual of a colonial nation he hates the Japanese imperialists and treats the poor Korean patients with his whole heart with a national conscience.

He only thinks of leading a sweet and happy life with his wife and child, running his hospital which he set up with much effort and keeping his national conscience.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors occupy Korea and the Korean people resolutely fight against them.

This reality of Korea places him at the crossroads.

One day, Ki Ho (Myong Un's schoolmate), an interpreter of the Japanese garrison commander, induces Myong Un to treat the garrison commander's wound inflicted by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

He is forced to serve the enemy.

That very evening a woman in simple country woman's attire appears at his hospital and asks him to go and see a patient at Kangbuk village.

She is Kang Ok Nyo, a woman guerrilla of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. He follows her into a thick forest where he meets a wounded political instructor of the KPRA. His wound requires immediate operation.

But the Japanese imperialist aggressors swarm to the forest and a hot battle begins. At this critical juncture the KPRA men earnestly ask him to take good care of the wounded and rush to the battle scene.

Myong Un cannot be indifferent to the political instructor in dangerous conditions and starts operation with a heroic resolution.

But Myong Un, because of his petty bourgeois weakness, is afraid of his failure in his operation in the thick forest with no arrangements made and of its consequence, and he thinks of his home and his lovely wife and child.

As time goes by, he, mixing with KPRA men, sees all the deeds of KPRA men with another eye and is deeply moved by them. He marvels at the strong will of the political instrustor who endures such a painful operation without anaesthetic.

On his way home, when Kang Ok Nyo, the woman guerrilla, who is coming to see him off home, encounters with the enemy, she lures them away from her revolutionary comrades at the risk of her life. The political instructor, though wounded, encourages him and teaches him the revolutionary truth. This deeply touches Myong Un's heart.

The political instructor tells him that Ok Nyo, her husband killed by the enemy three years ago, took up arms to make revolution, torn apart from her lovely child. This story gives a great impulse to him.

"...Because we are deeply convinced that we can win victory without fail when we fight under the leadership of the General, we are not pessimistic even though we are left all alone on an isolated island and readily give our youth on the scaffold, singing the revolutionary song."

The words of the political instructor make him think again of how he should live.

He fully experiences the stabbing pains of a stateless people. Though, he thought that there is no force on earth which would save his fellow countrymen from distress, and has consoled himself with treating the poor patients with his whole heart.

Now he knows how he should live.

He has a revolutionary world outlook in the crucible of life.

He promises to the political instructor to come back with provisions and medicines and comes down home from mountains.

But his wife and little daughter who have been eagerly waiting for him would not allow him out again, clinging to his sleeves.

On the other hand Ki Ho at the dictates of Japanese, tries cunningly to use Myong Un in the "punitive operations" against the KPRA threatening and blackmailing and appeasing him.

But Myong Un cannot betray so beautiful and noble-minded guerrilas.

He thinks and thinks of how to do and makes up his mind. He leaves home for the place designated to meet the political instructor.

After many troubles and difficulties he gets there. But he finds the thatched but empty where the political instructor should be.

He is at a loss what to do in emptiness and despair. There appears Ki Ho with the enemy. At this moment KPRA men turn up and wipe out the enemy. Myong Un shoots Ki Ho with a burning hatred and meets the political instructor with a swelling emotion.

The political instructor tells him that the great leader General Kim Il Sung asked the KPRA men to thank him for having treated the revolutionaries defying all trials and hardships and stressed time and again that they should not forget such grateful people supporting them and instructed to move his family for safety. This story touches his heart deeply.

Later, Myong Un moves to other place on the instructions of the great leader and works for the revolution and in doing this he feels true happiness.

He regards it as his greatest happiness to devote himself to the revolution under the guidance of General Kim Il Sung.

The film ends with the scene of Myong Un as a member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and Ok Nyo as a liaison woman meeting again.

The film shows vividly how the hero Myong Un is awakened gradually through trying ordeals to take part in the glorious revolutionary struggle under the guidance of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and feels the great worth of life.

Thus, the feature film "Following the Course of Life" teaches the people the great truth of life and is warmly received by them.

Myong Un conducts a major operation without anaesthetic.

Myong Un leaves his home for the place where he promised to meet with the political instructor in spite of threat, blackmail and appeasement by Ki Ho, a stooge of Japanese imperialism.

Myong Un does not know well about the revolution but only seeks a sweet home life.

At "Szczecin Prize" Contests in Poland

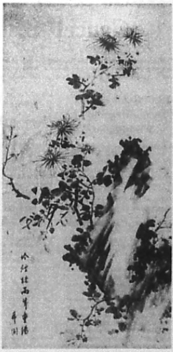
DPRK Boxers Win 4 Golds, 3 Bronzes

The boxing team of the DPRK returned to Pyongyang on May 25 by train with good successes at the 10th "Szczecin Prize" International Boxing Contests held in Poland.

At the contests participated in by a number of famed boxers of the world, DPRK boys Li Byong Uk (48 kg category), Yo Ryon Sik (51kg category), Chong Jo Ung (57 kg category) and Chang Bong Mun (75kg category) carried off trophy cups and gold medals and Kim Yun Chol (54 kg category), Han Chun Gil (60 kg category) and Chon Do Hwan (63.5 kg category) bronze medals.

Chang Bong Mun won special technical prize by displaying a high degree of technique and staunch fighting spirit at the matches.

Korean Paintings



"Crysanthemums"

By Li Han Chol (1801-1831)

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

May 17

- Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica, received the charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the DPRK in Jamaica.

May 18

- Denis Sassou Nguessou, President and head of the state of the People's Republic of the Congo, met Li In Gyu, DPRK ambassador to that country.

May 21

- Chong Song Mun, ambassador of the DPRK to Malaysia, paid a warm farewell call on Datuk Hussein Bin Onn, Prime Minister of Malaysia.

May 22

- Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, met Song Gi Tae, ambassador of the DPRK to that country.

May 25

- Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on a visit to Tanzania.

May 26

- A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chae Hi Jong left Pyongyang to attend the celebrations of the second anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Seychelles.

May 28

- The Bulgarian, Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak calisthenic teams arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the International Calisthenic Competition scheduled to open on June 1 in Pyongyang.
- Madame Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Wife of the Constitutional Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Honorary Chairman of the National Organization of Women of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, and her children arrived in Pyongyang.

May 29

- A Romanian calisthenic team arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the International Calisthenic Competition scheduled in Pyongyang.

May 31

- A government cultural delegation of China with Huang Zhen, Minister of Culture of the People's Republic of China, as its head and Zhou Erfu, Vice-Minister of Culture as its deputy head, arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

World Bulletin

- A collection of speeches of President Josip Broz Tito was recently published in book form in Yugoslavia.
- The Nigerian and Ghanaian heads of the state in their recent joint communique supported the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.
- The General Secretary of the Organization of African Unity in his recent statement called for the unity of African countries in the struggle for the complete liquidation of colonialism and racism and in the struggle for economic and social progress.
- A session of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau adopted laws on developing the national economy.
- Abdul Fattah Ismail, President of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, visited Libya.
- The Organization of African Unity in a statement made public on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of its founding stressed that its principal task is to finally liquidate colonialism, oppression and racial discrimination on the African Continent.
- In a recent Benin-Togo joint communique, the Presidents of the two countries pointed to the necessities of quickly liquidating colonialism and racism in Africa.
- "Declaration on preparing the public circles for a tranquil life," a resolution submitted by Poland, was adopted at the 33rd UN General Assembly.

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (7)

Fatherland Liberation War Memorial

The Fatherland Liberation War Memorial with a floor space of 520,000 square meters, was completed on April 11, 1974 near the Potong River.

This memorial contains many kinds of exhibits showing the Korean people's indomitable revolutionary spirit, ardent patriotism, and collective heroism.

Showrooms are divided into many small rooms where there are exhibits explaining in detail to visitors each stage in the history of the Korean liberation. Among them are rooms showing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the democratic revolutionary struggle, struggles of each division of the Korean army and of soldiers, militant qualities of the heroic Korean People's Army and the Korean people in the rear.

There are also rooms which show the U.S. imperialists' brutalities, their miserable defeats and international support for the Korean people.

Exhibits in these rooms are historical remains, models and panoramas of important battles, oil paintings of the Taejong Liberation Battle, many pictures and films, various arms and lots of other materials which explain how the Korean people beat the U.S. aggressors.

The highlight of the memorial is a section devoted to the anti-U.S. imperialist struggles. A great number of data about this period are exhibited in 60 rooms at the memorial. Visitors will find how the U.S. imperialists failed in an attempt to invade Korea after seeing the exhibits such as "Stars and Stripes" flags, army flags and weapons which were seized by the Korean army from the enemies. There are many kinds of chemical weapons which the U.S. imperialist aggressors dropped on the Korean Peninsula ignoring international law in spite of strong condemnation by the world public.

Every exhibit in the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial tells us that the time is over when the imperialists could rule and invaded other countries as they liked.

The number of visitors to the memorial comes to about 400,000 a year.

Brief Korean History (16)

Koryo People's Struggle against Aggression by Khitan

In the latter half of the 10th century, tension prevailed in the northern areas of Koryo, as the Khitan aggressors were advancing toward Koryo after conquering Palhae.

After conquering the Jurchen tribe, the Khitans advanced to the reaches of the Amnok (Yalu) River and set up a base for an attack on the opposite bank of the river.

To cope with the Khitans' aggression, Koryo set up in 992 a fortress at Uiwon near Uiju in the lower reaches of the Amnok (Yalu) River while stepping up the reclamation of north-western areas.

In October 993, the Khitan aggressors, numbering 800,000, invaded Koryo. The Koryo troops and people rose against the large Khitan troops and cornered them near the Chongchon River.

In this situation, the Khitan troops crossed the Chongchon River and attacked Anyujin in Anju. However, Koryo troops led by Tae Do Su completely defeated them.

Beaten twice, the Khitan aggressors stopped resistance and asked Koryo for a negotiated peace. In the negotiations, the Khitans demanded the territory formerly held by Koguryo be ceded to the Khitans.

So Hi, entrusted with full power by the Koryo side, refused this demand, saying that as Koryo was the successor to Koguryo, Tonggyon, the capital of Khitan which was part of the territory of Koguryo, should also be included in the territory of Koryo.

The Khitans could not but withdraw its 800,000 strong army, unable to fight Koryo any longer, which was backed by a huge army.

Taking advantage of internal struggles among the ruling circles of Koryo, a Khitan army, 400,000 strong, led by Songjong, started invading Koryo again in November 1010.

Although the Khitan army surrounded Hunghwajin in Uiju, Koryo army led by Yang Gyu heroically fought against the enemy.

Songjong of Khitan, leaving 200,000 troops around Hunghwajin, marched south to Kaesong with the remaining 200,000 troops.

Fierce battles were repeated in various areas. In particular, the soldiers and people of Tongju Castle (Hamgyong Province) and of Pyongyang Castle dealt a fatal blow at the invading army and successfully defended the fortifications.

At this time, Yang Gyu of Hunghwajin entered Tongju Castle, leading 700 troops, and in cooperation with the Tongju army, attacked Kwakju (Kwaksan) occupied by the enemy. Sweeping away 6,000 enemy soldiers, the Koryo army threatened to attack the Khitans from behind.

Surprised at the enemy's appearance around Kaesong, the feudal ruling class was upset, saying that they should surrender. Accepting Kang Gam Chan's strong proposal, the Koryo government temporarily retreated south, leaving Kaesong, to prepare for a counterattack.

In January 1011, when the Khitan invaders entered Kaesong, there were no people or food in the capital. The Khitans set fire to buildings in Kaesong and reduced many cultural relics to ashes. However, there was no alternative for the Khitan army but to retreat, faced with food shortage and severe cold.

Thus, on January 11, the Khitan army began to flee from Kaesong along steep mountain roads. The Koryo army launched a counterattack on Songjong's fleeing army and on the troops remaining in the northern area.

On the northern front, an army led by Kim Suk Hung annihilated 100,000 enemy troops at Kuju (Kusong) and an army led by Yang Gyu killed several thousands enemy troops at Murodae in Uiju. Then, both these armies together attacked Songjong's army at Ejon. Although both Kim Suk Hung and Yang Gyu were killed in these battles, the Khitan army was brought to the verge of a complete collapse. Songjong had a narrow escape with a few troops.

In spite of these defeats in these two aggressive wars, the Khitans never gave up the invasion scheme.

In June 1012, the Khitans demanded that Koryo unconditionally cede six castles—Tongju, Ryongju, Cholju, Kwakju and Kuju—to Khitan, and repeatedly attacked these castles. The third large-scale raid in 1018 also ended in the Khitan army's defeat by Koryo troops and people under the command of General Kang Gam Chan. In this war, the Khitans hurled 100,000-strong crack units into the Koryo front in their wild attempt to capture Kaegyong, capital of Koryo, and bring the king of Koryo to submission. To foil this aggressive design, a defence force of 200,000 men was formed, with General Kang Gam Chan appointed as its commander.

General Kang saw through the enemy's tactics. When the aggressor troops crossed the Amnok River, he broke a dam at Hunghwajin to send them to their watery graves. Cavalrymen lying in ambush launched a surprise charge to slaughter the enemies wholesale. He sapped the strength of enemy troops advancing southward, by launching surprise attacks on them. In the meantime, steps were taken to reinforce the defences of Kaegyong. Its outskirts with a circumference of 100 ri were made vacant. In January 1019, the enemies advanced as far as Singye (North Hwanghae Province), but they were compelled to retreat in the face of the impregnable defences of Kaegyong and "scorched-earth tactics" employed by the Koryo army. The retreating troops were discouraged by surprise attacks by the Koryo troops under General Kang Gam Chan. Then they carried out a large-scale encircling operation at Kuju (Kusong), thereby wiping out the aggressors.

(To be continued)

Korea Lovely Land

Hae-Kumgang

Hae (Sea)-Kumgang is a part of Mt. Kumgang known to the world for its beautiful scenery. It spreads out for four kilometres along the coast and in the East Sea.

It looks just like 12,000 fantastic peaks of the mountain displaced in the sea. Hence Hae-Kumgang (Sea Diamond Mountain). But its scenery is distinct from those of Oe-Kumgang (Outer Kumgang) and Nae-Kumgang (Inner Kumgang), two other parts of the mountain.

The sea is dotted with numberless islets and multiform bluffs which present attractive sceneries.

Sol-som or Pine Islet soaring some 50 metres above the sea and other islets are made of fantastic rocks and contorted stones and crowned with green pine trees spreading out their branches like wings.

Lip-sok or Standing Stone looking like a sentinel guarding Hae-Kumgang and Kumgang-mun or Diamond Arch are formed of stone pillars and have also ever-green pine trees on their summits.

Sharp, fantastic rocks stand here and there and the blue waves beat their feet, throwing their pearl-like sprays over the rocks. Sea-gulls are gliding over the waters. This scene looks like a picture.

Hae-Manmulsang or Rocks of Ten Thousand Forms in the Sea stretches out for one kilometre. It is formed of bluffs on the shore and fantastic rocks and boulders of various forms in the blue sea.

Tongja-bawi or Boy-shaped Rock and Sojok-bawi or Book-shaped Rock look like a boy lost in deep thought with a pile of books beside him. There are also Sagong-bawi or Boatman-shaped Rock, Koyangi-bawi or Cat-shaped Rock and Ingo-bawi or Carp-shaped Rock. Each of them is so lifelike that one wonders if it is a masterpiece of sculpture in an art gallery.

The underwater scenery of Hae-Kumgang is also varied and superb. In the crystal-clear waters rocks of a thousand and one shapes form peaks and valleys. Forests of contorted seaweeds ruffle and gold breams and other various delicious fishes sail in files, the scales glinting back light. This scene is peculiar to Hae-Kumgang.

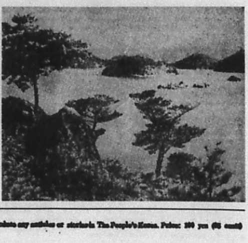
These are not all prides of Hae-Kumgang.

The beautiful sunrise there beggars description.

When the sun rises above the horizon, old pine trees, fantastic rocks, contorted boulders and blue waves all acquire new tints, red and gold.

Fishing boats, now tinged with red, enter ports, flying flags of big catch.

Hae-Kumgang's scenery is lovely, superb and romantic. So working people visiting there feel deeply the greatest happiness of their receiving a gift of life in Korea, a land of morning calm, and ardent love for and high pride in their socialist fatherland.



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